TRICKS OF NEW JERSEY HAIL.

HORSE DRAWING A LOAD OF THE NES TAKES TO THE WATER.

Another Pastes into a General Store on 1919 was to the Barn, but to Bannoered by stemping into a Harret of Sugar and Heings to he a Mass of Crab Sets.

sloud no larger than a man's hand did so the denizers of Bay Head, on cary count, narred Saturday evening the old gray horse had been estricated he ween the souvenir counter and the coll note in Alvah Strickland's general and they were able to sit down and the trouble over

... Henry Pearce, the bathing masfor first sighted the cloud. That means weather, he said, rather noncommittally, and took a look at the barometer that hange the bathhouse quarterdeck. He then orders to take in every stitch of thing suit that was flying on the line, and made things shipshape for a hurricane. William Henry looked to windward the cloud was swollen from hand are to dimensions that were overspreading the whole sky. He was glad that he had anchored his chicken coops.

A sweep of cold wind brought down a sh of hailstones. Jake Hall, the expressan just then was driving a load of Saratoga minks, part of the baggage of one of the summer girls up at the hotel, along by the hulkhead. The hailstones set his horses ato a run, even with the weight of the trunks behind them. A second gust of wind hit the wagon and tipped it up on the front wheels.

The hailstones that fell this time were of enormous and painful size. Jake was under shelter in his wagon, but the stones pelted the horses into a frenzy. The team seemed to decide at the same moment that the only efuge was under water, and dived over the bulkhead into the water, taking the trunks in with them.

Up at the store Alvah Strickland's horse was leaning nonchalantly against the hitching post and holding up a tottering delivery wagon. The stanch gray paid no attention to the first flight of hailstones that came fusillading down against his ribs, for he thought it was simply some new trick of the Bay Head boys. But when the tempest and hail came down in earnest the animal decided to get indoors. The barn was in behind the store and quite a way down the lane.

"It seemed as if that dumb critter argued the whole thing out quick as winking, said Alvah. "He always was a wise horse, Why, the time Blaine ran for President do you know what that animal up and did election night?—but let that go. Well, sir, the gray he saw the door of the store standing open, and he gave a glance up the street, and there was the hail coming up thick as a wall. So he kicked the wagon out from behind him and loped into the store. Only he got one leg into the sugar barrel, and that sort of rattled him, and he started prancing around among the eggs and fishing tackle and millinery and things, until he got tangled up in that heap of crab nets so he couldn't move, and then he kept as quiet as a mouse till we cut him out.

as a mouse till we cut him out."

Ed Pearce, an expressman, and a rival of Jake, Hall, said his experience put Jake's into the shade. The blow picked up his big wagon and lifted it right over a fence beside the road, where it lay for moment, and then a contrary gust tossed it back on the road. back on the road.

While things were happening in town Lawyer John M. Dickinson was having his troubles out on the Meteconck River. He had taken Miss Sands out rowing and they were not conscious of the approaching storm intil it was upon them. The lawyer bent boldly to the oars, but the hail fell fast. Lumps ranging from nut and egg size upward kept rattling into the boat, and it began to look as if their great weight might sink the little skiff, so he says he thought. Miss Sands it was who with great presence of mind used a thwart as a shovel and threw the chunks overhoard as fast as she could. the chunks overboard as fast as she could.

Carl Priest, the druggist, made the best of the storm In the thick of the downpour he went out with a wheelbarrow and filled it three times with choice hallstones. neighbors afterward wanted to know why he did this. "I know something about hail," he said.
"Now, ice is cold, but hail is just three degrees colder'n an ice. Ye can't hardly melt real good hail. So I thought what fine

stuff 'twould be for the soda stand in the warm we ther I've got enough there to last us about a month." Many other strange things were done by

the sudden storm. A box car was blown clear off the Fishpond siding and landed on the main track, giving the station master a chance to rescue the incoming train due three hours later. Mrs. John Wheeler of New York counted up and announced that the hail had smashed over 250 panes of glass the hall had smashed over 250 panes of glass in her two houses. Capt. Mort Johnson's sailboats were rolled up on the beach like a bundle of jackstraws. Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds's house was damaged. Hall's automobile garage was blown from its foundation, but settled down, machines and all, a few feet away.

NEW POSTAL STATIONS. The Department Orders the Establishment

of Twelve in This City. WASHINGTON, June 24.-The Post Office

Department has ordered the establishment of the following postal stations in New

York city on July 1:
Station No. 211, 2556 Seventh avenue;
Station No. 212, Park avenue, corner Seventy-third street; Station No. 213, First avenue, corner Fifty-seventh stret; Station No. 214, 10 Amsterdam avenue; Station No. 215, Second avenue, corner Ninety-sixth street; Station No. 216, 456 Hudson street; Station No. 217, Stanton street, corner Pitt street; Station No. 218, Lexington avenue, corner Eighty-sixth street; Station No. 219, 423 Second avenue; Station No. 220, Jackson avenue, corner 166th street; Station No. 221, 3411 Third avenue; Station No. 222, Prospect and Longwood avenues.

PRESIDENT ON HORSEBACK.

He and Mrs. Roosevelt May Go to Oyster Bay Saturday if Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, June 24.-President Roosevelt attended divine service at Grace Reformed Church this morning as usual. He spent the latter part of the afternoon in horseback riding with Mrs. Roosevelt in the country.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have

not decided on what day they will leave Washington for Oyster Bay to spend the summer. They will certainly go not later than July 3, and if Congress should adjourn as early as next Thursday they may go on Saturday of this week.

BIG CROWD ON CONEY ISLAND. People Arrive by Hundreds and Thousands -Exploit of a Police Cat.

Coney, that island of unrest, had a great crowd yesterday. People by the hundred and the thousand arrived by steamer and train and trolley. The ballrooms at Dream-land and Luna Park and the other resorts

were thronged with dancers.

The agents of the big shows were willing to admit that sufficient unto the day was the profit thereof.

There were few arrests and no fatalities, except the killing of several lizards at the Coney Island police station by the station cat Kaiser. The man who was peddling them without a license on Coney Island was locked up until this morning.

Threw Runaway Horse, but May Die. NEW LCNDON, June 24.-George Grant, a negro, yesterday stopped a runaway team by throwing his arms about the neck of one of the horses and dragging it to the ground. As the horse fell it roued upon Grant, crushing him and causing injuries that may prove fatal.

NEED OF PASTORAL VACATIONS. PARK ELEPHANTS SET FREE Mistrop Potter Discusses It at Pirot

Bishop Potter preached in St. Bartholomew's Church at the Sunday morning service. This was the first of the series of summer services organized jointy by he rectors of St. Bartholomew's Church st. Thomas's Church, to be held at Bartholomew's in July and at Si Thomas's during August.

The Bishop spoke on various features of religion and churchgoing during the summer months. He deprecated the outery raised against the summer absence of the clergy. They, he said, more than anybody peeded vacations. There was a stress in the daily life of the pastor of a large parish which were such a man down more completely than the labors of any of his parishioners, whether men of affairs or professional men. However hard the cares of business were to men of the world, there was a respite from them at the end of the ay and a release at the end of the week, while the past r's Sunday was his most exhausting day of the seven. It left him used up in mind and spirit to face the demands of Monday and the days succeeding-parish work, the poor, the sick and dying, mails to be answered, people to

The everyday demands upon the pastor, urged the Bishop, were not only upon his attention, they claimed his sympathy and spiritual comfort. The clergyman, therefore, who continued to work on without taking any time to refresh and strengthen himself for his work was bound to exhaust himself finally, whether he fell a prey to ill health or nervous wreck, or more subtly lost his finer abilities to meet the spiritual demands and ran down into a mere

mechanical being, performing the form of his offices without having any heart or humanity to put into the task.

* From his own experience, the Bishop said, during fifteen years as a rector he was in a position to know the certainty of these contentions. He urged that a balidar of from four to sight weeks for the holiday of from four to eight weeks for the

astors was only an equitable claim.

As for the churchgoers who were kept in town during the summer by business, while their families were away in the country, the Bishop pointed out that such men specially needed to face the solitude of the months with a degree of religious Without that the enforced loneliness would be irksome and the tendency, the Bishop thought, was for well conducted men to lapse into companionships and pas-times which they would alike hesitate to continue in the autumn and dislike to avow continue in the autumn and denise to avow to their families and intimates. But a certain solitude might, if faced in an ade-quate spirit, be no longer a hardship but an opportunity for inward progress.

NO SEGREGATION FOR HER. Respectable Woman Would Like to See Court Officer Try It.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean is trying to clear up the undefended divorce calendar before the summer vacation begins. To facilitate the court business he has instructed the court officers to keep the divorce suit principals and witnesses on one side of the court room, while the persons connected with other classes of litigation remain on the other side.

The other day a well dressed woman came to the court room and asked the clerk of the court, Jimmie Smith, if that was

"Yes, madam," replied Smith suavely,
"and if you will speak to the court officer
he will segregate you."

"What's that?" exclaimed the woman.
"I want you to understand that I'm only a
witness here, not one of those divorced

nevertheless, madem," pursued who is a master of arts and a Jimmie, who is a master of arts and a literary student, "you will have to be segregated by the court officer." "Then I won't stay here at all," replied "Then I won't stay here at all, replied the woman in an indignant tone, prepar-ing to flounce out. "Such a state of things is a disgrace. Segregated, indeed! I'm a respectable woman, sir." Jimmie Smith hasn't stopped blushing

BIT BY MAN EATING STURGEON. Boy Swimming in Alleghany River Seized by Six Foot Fish.

PITTSBURG, June 24 .-- This afternoon, while a crowd of boys were swimming in the Alleghany River, off the Patterson coal float at the Pittsburg end of the Sixth Street Bridge, an immense fish, which was afterward discovered to be a sturgeon, appeared among them. There was a scramble among the lads for places of safety. All the boys got back to the coal float except William Wiederseim, 10 years old, of Allegheny. Just as he was about to pull himself upon the coal float the fish sank its teeth into the

calf of the lad's right leg. The boy was being dragged under water when his screams brought Jacob Miller, watchman of the coal float, to the rescue. He seized the boy's armand with a baseball bat which was lying on the float beat the fish over the head. Even after life was extinct the fish still hung to the boy's leg. and its jaws had to be pried apart before the boy was released.

The fish measured six feet in length and

weighed eighty-nine pounds. THE DANA WHITE HOLDUP. One of the Convicted Highwaymen Now

Applies for Pardon. MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 24.-The New Jersey Board of Pardons will consider this week the application for a pardon of Nicolo Vatiano, one of the men convicted last June as a participant in the holdup of Paymaster Dana White of the O'Rourke Construction Company of New York, who in August, 1904, was, at the point of several revolvers and shotguns, compelled to give up \$6,000 in money while driving from the Great Notch station to the company's branch office at Cedar Grove, two miles from Montclair.

from Montelair.

It is declared by the three other convicted men now in Trenton Prison that the petitioner had no hand in the affair and that he was unjustly convicted. The Italian Embassy, it is said, is interested in securing Verticular Converses. Vatiano's pardon.

AUTO WARNINGS STOLEN. No Arrests for Speeding Made Yesterday Forenoon at Amityville.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., June 24. - Somebody stole the automobile signs at the outskirts of the village last night, and because there was none there there were no arrests for speeding this morning, but the absence was rectified by noon and there were arrests this afternoon. The signs stolen did not contain an arrow to tell in which direction contain an arrow to tell in which direction the village lay from the warning point and because of this Justice Wells yesterday discharged William A. Porter of Brooklyn, who had been arrested on June 10 for speed-ing. This was held a good defence. The new signs contain the needed pointer.

Some Jersey Car Fares Reduced. MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 24 .- The Public Service Corporation reduced the fare yesterday on its Bloomfield avenue line from this place to Newark and also from Caldwell and Verona. The fare from Montclair to Newark is reduced from six to five cents. and also transfers are issued. The fare from Verona has been lowered to 10 cents, from Verona has been lowered to 10 cents, and from Glen Ridge to Newark a reduction from six to five cents has been made. From Montclair to Caldwell the fare is five cents instead of 10 cents as heretofore. The fare from Caldwell to Newark is 10 cents instead of 15 as heretofore. For the last few years the people of Montclair and other towns hereabouts have been persistently seeking a reduction of fare.

HATTIE SOLVES A CROSSBAR PUZ-ZLE AND GAINS THE OPEN.

Then Stands on Her Head for Pure Joy of Heing in the Sunshine-Wire Sereen Shuts that a Generous Public's Pennuts and the Mg Heasts her Enshachted.

The chains were knocked from the feet of the two elephants in the Central Park menagerie yesterday, and for the first time since they entered the park they enenjoyed the freedom of their stalls without fatters. Their liberty was a boon, as they showed by their actions.

The heavy rear doors were thrown open to allow the cool breeze to enter the building. A heavy crossbar was put in place in the middle of each doorway to prevent the animals from leaving the building. Hattie, the young trick elephant, walked about her enclosure when Headkeeper Snyder removed her shackles.

She saw some visitors in the building and she went to the inner end of the stall and extended her trunk for expected peanuts or candy. But the new wire screen which brought about her freedom prevented any giving of food by visitors. That was what the screen was put there for. Hattie ambied over to the rear door and took a

look out over the landscape. She could see a stretch of green hillside, dotted with trees and bushes, and the call of the wild came to her with her newly found liberty. There was only a crossbar between her and the inviting hillside, where the green leaves and the long grass indicated fine eating. She has been taught to do a number of tricks, but she needed no training to find out how to remove that bar. The keeper had gone to the lion house for a time and did not see Hattie's trunk testing the bar at all points.

She finally raised it out of the grooves, and there was the liberty of all outdoors before her. It didn't take her long to get into the yard, but there the sense of freedom was too much for her to enjoy quietly. Selecting a grassy spot, she stood on her head, to the great interest of the visitors that stood alongside the iron fence. This was one of the stunts she was trained to perform when she first came to the park,

and she did it this time to please herself.

When she got on all fours again she looked about and saw that the vard gate happened to be open. She started toward it to investigate, but Snyder had learned that she was out, and he met her at the gate and led her back to her stall.

Jewel, the big elephant, who is many years older than Hattie, didn't show so much exuberation. She has been in the much exuberation. She has been in the park for about eight years, and during all that time she has been held captive by a heavy chain. Her only exercise has been "weaving," that is, swaying her big body from side to side without removing her feet from the floor. The big beast is of a gentle disposition, but she is known as a runaway elephant. Nothing would suit her better than a run to the Battery or Harlem if she got a chance.

her better than a run to the Harlem if she got a chance.

But the force of habit was too strong for her after listening to the clanking of the change for so many years. When the her chain for so many years. When the fetters were removed she continued to weave as she stood in the same spot. Her forefoot remained just where it had been when the chain was upon it. She seemed to think that if she moved it the chain would cut into her flesh.

would cut into her flesh.

She made no attempt to remove the crossbar in her door when she saw Hattie frolicking out in the yard. She was still a captive in her own imagination and the keeper had to take her by the ear and lead her all about the stall before she could understand that her liberty had been enlarged.

larged.

The reason the beasts were allowed to roam about their enclosures was that a new wire screen reaching from the floor to the ceiling had been put up in front of the stalls so that visitors could not feed the animals. The visitors mean well, but their too generous feeding nearly caused the death of Hattie several months ago. Director Smith received a number of complaints about the animals being tied up, but he didn't want Hattie killed by overfeeding. He then thought of the screen idea, and it was completed in time to turn the animals loose yesterday. the animals loose yesterday.

WHOLE SHIP A STORAGE BATTERY Ore Vessel Had to Be Topped With Light-

ning Rods After Electrical Storm. PHILADELPHIA, June 24.-The truthful crew of the British steamer Corfe Castle, which anchored off Girard Point to-day, say that on the voyage out from Bombay they had to pump bolts of lightning from the hold with lightning rods and that every time the boat gave a heave the lightning in the hold would shift to starboard and give the hull a list. The crew assert that the electric fluid got into their cargo of manganese ore and turned the whole forward and aft holds into raging hells of kinetic electricity. If it hadn't been kinetic things

wouldn't have been so bad. The Corte Castle left the Indian port on May 16. When down along the equator somewhere near the great belt of treasure islands and the summer home of the seat serpent, an electrical storm came up. Scuttles, the cook, saw a bolt of lightning as big as a capstan bar go down the forward mast and into the hatchway of No. 2 hold. He told the captain and the captain sent two A. B's down to find out what damage had been done.

The men got a shock from the manganese that nearly "electrocuted" them. One of them was wearing a plate of plati-num on his front teeth and for three days afterward every time he opened his mouth to spit tobacco juice the sparks would fly from this platinum band through his

whiskers and cause him great pain.

When the manganese in the hold got to working well the whole ship was charged. The sailors had to wear their gum boats and the coal paseers wrapped their hands in pieces of sou wester trousers, cut up. The ship's cat became a walking battery; every heir on her body stuck out and at night she hair on her body stuck out and at night she looked like Coney Island from six miles of shore. The compass wouldn't work right. It whirled around and the Corfe Castle ailed 200 miles back on its course by mis-

take.
"This is getting tiresome," at last the captain was heard to say as he stood on a rubber mat and drank his coffee from a cup wrapped in wool, about the third day after

wrapped in wool, about the third day after the manganese got to working. So he ordered the sailors to lower lightning rods down the forward and aft hatchways. It was dangerous work, but finally successfully accomplished.

When the imprisoned lightning in the manganese ore began to escape from the top of those lightning rods it made a loud cracking noise and you could see the lightning trailing from those two rods like homeward bound pennants on a flagship. The conic all right now and is not allowed with ward bound pennants on a flagship. The ore is all right now and is not alloyed with

lightning. Want Cars to Cross New Hunter's Point

Bridge. Several thousand residents and business men in Long Island City who use the crosstown cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are making an effort to have the cars cross the new Hunter's Point bridge Newtown Creek into Long Island instead of stopping at the Greenpoint Before the old bridge was torn down side. Before the old bridge was torn down several years ago the cars went over it and saved the passengers intending to go to Long Island City a long walk. The cars of the Greenpoint line, after much difficulty, began running over the new bridge several weeks ago. The crosstown line is one of the longest of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company lines. It runs from Greenpoint to the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, mostly along the river front. The men say that along the river front. The men say that cars are used more than the Green

A LABOR CONTRACT CASE.

Court of Appeals Holds That Employer May

Require Emplayee Not to Join Union. The Court of Appeals of this State, in the case of People of the State of New York. appellant, es. Harry Marciss, respondent decided a few days ago, has just handed down an important ruling on the constitu-tional right of freedom of contract. The case involved the validity of section 171a of the Penal Code, which makes it a missiemeanor for an employer to require an employee, as a condition of employment or of retention in service, to agree that he will not join or continue as a member of a

labor union. Marcus was convicted in Special Sessions last January of violating this section of the Penal Code. The Appellate Division. First Department, then reversed the judgment of conviction, and now the Court of Appeals, Judge Edward T. Bartlett only fissenting, sustains the reversal and holds the statute unconstitutional as being an attempt to deprive the citizen of his freedom to contract.

The contract which was sought to be dec'ared void as against public policy was executed in December, 1904, between the H. Marcus Skirt Company, a corporation, and H. Scheinbaum, and a substantially as follows

Party of the first part agrees to employ party of the second part as a piece worker, and party of the first part agrees to pay for all finished work only on each and every Tuesday. Party of the second part hereby agrees not to belong to any labor union or to take part in any strike against party of the first part, and to work as an individual in the open

shop of party of the first part.

Party of the second part further agrees, in
the event of not complying with all the articles
herein mentioned, to forfeit to the party of the rst part his money due for all work unpaid Party of the second part also agrees to deposit each week, which will be deducted from his sal forfeit in the event of his not complying with all

the above stipulations.

H. Mareus Skirt Company agrees to keep party of the second part employed as long as he proves

Marcus was arrested on an information alleging that he had coerced and compelled the workman to enter into the agreement. The Court of Appeals, however, speaking through Judge Chase, says:

There is nothing in the information upon which the warrant against the defendant was issued to show that there was any interference with the freedom of Scheinbaum in deciding whether he would enter into the contract with the corporation. The courts of this State recognize the right of employees and employers to organize and cooperate for any lawful purpose. Contracts for labor may be freely made with individuals or a combination with public safety, health or morals they are no The views of this court as to what con stitutes freedom to contract in relation to the pur-chase and sale of labor, and as to what contracts relating thereto are lawful and enforcible, were stated with much detail and ability by the members of the court when the cases of National Protective Association es. Cumming (170 N. Y., \$15) and of Jacobs rs. Cohen (183 N. V., 207) were decided, and the decisions in those cases are substantially con trolling in the determination of this appeal. In National Protective Association es. Cummine

work for another on any ground that he may regard as sufficient and the employer has no right to demand a reason for it, but even if the reason is that, the employee refuses to work with another enter upon an employment. The converse of this statement must be true, and an employer of labor may refuse to employer person who is a member of any labor organization or he may make an employment conditional upon the person employed a labor organization. It is a well known fact that combinations of employees and also of employers and combined advantage, while a person not a member of such an organization can act in accord-ance with the terms of such agreement as he may choose to make. A person employing labor may decide that it is to his advantage to employ only union labor and be willing to enter into an agreement necessary to procure such labor, or he may decide that it is to his advantage to employ non It is to his advantage to make the employment conditional upon an agreement that such employee will not join or become a member of a labor

organization Judge Chase then proceeds to prove that what is sauce for the labor unions is also sauce for the employers. He shows the analogy between the case at bar and that of Jacobs against Cohen, decided a few months ago by the Court of Appeals.

In the Jacobs case a contract was sustained and the employers held liable in money damages, notwithstanding the fact that the contract contained provisions whereby the employers agreed not to employ any help whatsoever other than mem-bers of a certain labor union, who should procure a pass card showing that they were in good standing, and whereby they agreed to conform to the rules and regulations of the union and cease to employ any one not acceptable to the union Judge Chase quotes from the opinion of Judge Gray in the Jacobs case and applies

its doctrine to the Marcus case as follows: Whatever else may be said of it, this is the case of an agreement voluntarily made by an employer with his workmen, which bound the latter to give their skilled services for a certain period of time upon certain conditions, regulating the performance of the work to be done and restricting the class of workmen who should be engaged upon it to such persons as were in affiliation with an association organized by the employer's workmen with ref erence to the carrying on of the very work. It would seem as though an employer should be unques-tionably free to enter into such a contract with his workmen for the conduct of the business without tits being deemed obnoxious upon any ground of public policy. If it might operate to prevent some persons from being employed by the firm, or pos sibly from remaining in the firm's employment were not of an oppressive nature, operating gen erally in the community to prevent such craftsmer from obtaining employment and from earning their livelihood. It was but a private agreement between an employer and his employees concerning the conduct of the business for a year, and securing to the latter an absolute right to limit the class of their fellow workmen to those persons who should be in affiliation with an organization entered into with design of protecting their interests in carry.

ing on the work.

That freedom to contract which entitles an employer to make by agreement his place of business wholly within the control of a labor union entitles him, if he so desires, to require of his employees that they be wholly independent of any labor union. Judge Vann, who claimed that the contract in the Jacobs case was void as against public policy, nevertheless concurs in the opinion of Judge Chase. The only dissent in the Marcus case is that of Judge Edward in the Marcus case is that of Judge Edward T. Bartlett, who likewise dissented in the Jacobs case. "I vote," says Judge Bartlett, "to reverse the order of the Appellate Division and to affirm the judgment of conviction. The freedom to contract should be untrammelled; a person desiring employment ought not to be required to abstain from joining any labor organization, nor should he be compelled to join a labor organization; one requirement is as perorganization; one requirement is as per-nicious as the other."

HEALTHINESS TO HERS AND HES. Also Try Some Ramune Souda Sasupre

Zinsinbiya Injyael. Clarence Ludlow Brownell in his book The Heart of Japan" tells how eager the native shopkeepers are to corral the custom of the English and the Americans.

To this end do they display signs couched in what they fondly believe to be the English language, though the following examples seem to require some translation:
"Barber to Shave Beard or to Dress Hairs Away."
"The Genuinely Bier Buy the Health for

"The Genuinely Bier Buy the Health for Drink."

"Of smokes our tobacco is pressure to Our tongue and give the healthiness to Hers and Hes! Also All People by it."

"Cow-meat and Pigmeat and Ramune Souda Sasupre Zinsinbiya injyael."

This last means lemon soda, sarsaparilla, ginger beer and ginger als.

SLIPPED OFF A YACHT. Whether Charles Mason Was Bond or Un-

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 24.-Charles Mason, a young man whose home was in Passaic, N. J., was lost overboard in the Sound off Lloyd's Neck light to-day. He was out cruising in a racht owned by H. G. Wales of Rochelle Park, N. J. There was a pretty large party on board. Mason

is said to have had heart trouble.

He went out awimming and swam further than was his wont. When he swam back the yacht he was almost exhausted He threw himself down on the forward deck to rest. The next noticed of him he was slipping into the water, apparently either dead or unconscious. His body did not come up and was not recovered.

BISHOP POTTER AND C. F. U. Committee to Ask Why Non-Union Men Are Employed on Cathedral.

A complaint was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by R. J. Anslow, delegate of the Journey-men Stone Cutters' Union, that non-union stone outters were employed at the Cathe dral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Drive. He asked that a committee be appointed to see Bishop Potter and ask that union men be employed.

"At this part of the work the men are employed directly by the building com-mittee of the Episcopal Church," he said. "It has nothing to do with the work done by private contractors."

The committee was finally appointed and will visit Bishop Potter to-day or tomorrow.

TWO THROWN FROM HAMMOCK. Boy Killed and Woman Hurt When Sup-

porting Chimney Collapsed. Arthur Cook, 4 years old, of 7 Lenten street, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Effle Ferguson of 628 Ninety-third street, Chicago, were swinging last night in a hammock on the roof of 488 Eighth avenue, where they were visiting relatives, when a chimney to which the hammock was attached col-

lapsed.
The Cook boy was killed and Mrs. Ferguson sustained severe contusions and a fractured knee. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

"FUNDAMENTAL LAWS."

Sarcastic Version That Comes by Way of Cracow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir Your St. Petersburg correspondent has commented rather adversely in several of his letters on the "Fundamental State Laws of Russia," which were promulgated fortyeight hours before the opening of the Duma. There appears to have been a later edition of these laws, for the Polish Nowa Reforma (New Reform) of Cracow, Austrian Poland, says that it received from its St. Petersburg correspondent the Fundamental Laws of the Russian State "in the latest revised edition," issued after the first meeting of the Duma. From these Funda-mental Laws it will be seen that the Duma is not entirely deprived of rights. Following is the translation of Russia's Con-

1. His Majesty the Czar of All the Russias holds autocratic power. God Himself enjoins obedience to his commands. Every citizen of the Russian State is free, as far as he submits to the law. Who-ever does not submit to the law granted by his Majesty the Czar of All the Russias, loses freedom. All citizens of the Russian State are equal before the law. They are unequal only in presence of death, for some may be hanged, while others may be shot to death. 2. Every citizen has the liberty to think what he

pleases. He has the liberty to disclose his thoughts in speech or in print only as far as they agree with 3 All laws in principle are issued by the Cear of

All the Russias, and all are executed in his name.

4. The Duma, as representing the people, has the liberty to deliberate on laws proposed by the Government of his Imperial Majesty. The adoption or the rejection of those laws by the Duma does not decide their fate.

mand of his Malesty the Czar of All the Russias 6. The Ministers and their executive organs are responsible only to the Czar of All the Russias, who te responsible to God. The Duma has the liberty to propose queries to any Minister in matters within the limits of the competence of the Duma. The Minister may answer the query, if he be in good

7. On the initiative of any representative the Duma is at liberty to deliberate on the following subjects, as of the greatest consequence to the

(a) The productbleness of cow's milk in relation to the food of the cow and the climate. (b) How to prevent the mortality of the reindeer in Siberia. c) What varieties of vines should be planted in Russia and in what regions. (d) The breeding of unhorned cattle in relation to the intelligence of the inhabitants. (e) What varieties of asses and mules may yet be bred in Russia. (f) The pernicious effects of disobedience to the authorities.

(g) How many new jails should be built and in what cities, in order to advance morality and cul-

ture in Russia.

During the debates on these matters it is not allowed, under penalty of the forfeiture of the inviolability of the representative, to draw into the discussion the existing state of things in Russia, and still less to make allusions to the executive organs of the Government of his Majesty the Czar

8. Every representative is inviolable, as far as he does not exceed the attributes of the Duma and the Pundamental Laws of the State. Otherwise, he is subject to the penal laws. In doubtful cases the decision rests with the Oberpolizelmeister [chief of police] of St. Petersburg—who is present at every meeting of the Duma—or with his deputy. 9. The representatives receive a salary of ten ubles a day, as long as they manifest satisfaction with the existing order of things. The so-called Opposition receives free board and lodging in Schluesselburg.

10. The Duma sanctions loans contracted by the

Government on the authority of his Majesty the Czar of All the Russias. A representative that speaks against the loan becomes a member of the Opposition, and receives free board and lodging in Schluesselburg [9].
11. The Duma assembles once a year and deliberates as long as it is not closed by the President of

the Ministers. The Duma has the liberty to hold

wo meetings a week; the meetings cannot last more 12. For the most gracious issue of these laws, the Duma renders the most humble homage to his Majesty the Czar of All the Russias before the opening of the session of the Duma and after its close, and as often as his Majesty the Czar of All the Russias will deign to permit. The represent-

atives abiding in Schluesselburg [9] are exempt

It is easy to understand how gratified Emperor William must feel that the commission which was appointed by the Czar to select a model representative Government in Europe, and which picked out Prussia as that model, apprehended so well the spirit of his Government.

Waclaw Perrowski.

NEW YORK, June 24.

Arcadia in Missonri.

From the Missouri Farmers' Herald. The Arcadia Assembly is a new Missouri enter

prise. Robertus Love is the organizer. August 18 to 31 is the first annual endampment, and the ummery section of the State, where the breezes blow ever from the southward, is to be the site.

There are Chautauquas without number, but this Love affair is to be the Arcadia, which is entirely different. The Assembly would be an Arcadia even though it was held at Hoboken or Rajamazoo. it will be more so at a place so beautiful and bonns as Arcadia. Some soft of organization will be effected of these forces which are working toward the restoration of the independence of men by in ducing people to get out of the clut a of city slavery and live the natural life—the read or the simple life. John Burroughs's creed habeen adopted as the shibboleth of the Arcadis.



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SENIOR WRANGLER.

A Famous Academic Honor Rarely Won by Famous Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the time honored position of senior wrangler will now become a distinction of the past, it may be interesting to scholars to observe that in the last mathematical tripos of Cam-bridge, England, the details of which have just been published, a native of India stands 5. On the Fundamental Laws of the State the Duma is at liberty to deliberate, if it is ordered to do so by the President of the Ministers on the cometed with Mr. Sewell for this honor. as senior wrangler, Mr. Rajan being bracklittle did the great missionary Henry Martyn, the senior wrangler of the year 1803, Imagine that at the beginning of another century a native of Hindustan would achieve that dis tinction! It is related that Martyn, with characteristic humility, when he found his name at the head of the mathematical tripos, exclaimed: "I have obtained my highest wish but I find I have grasped a shadow!

In the history of the wranglership it remarkable that not many senior wranglers have been famous. An exception to this is found in the case of the late Chief Justice Pollock, who "read hard" to attain the dis-tinction, and when he saw the list posted up on the door was surprised to find that his name seemed to be omitted. Then, scanning the list carefully, he came to a certain name and exclaimed: "Well, I know my name must be above that fellow's, "and then he discovered that the nail had been driven through his name and that he had achieved the coveted distinction

that the hall had been driven through hame and that he had achieved the coveted distinction.

In this last list of the Cambridge mathematical tripos there are thirty-three who have attained wranglerships, and forty-one who are "senior optimes." No woman has gained a wranglership, but nine have won positions equal to "senior optimes." Eton, the great school of British statesmen, has only two on the list, and Harrow not a single candidate. There are eight natives of India in the list, one of whom, as I have remarked, is senior wrangler. There is also an Englishman on the list who was born and educated in India.

The history of the term "wrangler" is peculiar. It originated in the Middle Ages when college exercises were called a "disputation," or an "opponency," and in this way the term "wrangler" was evolved and adopted for the first section of the mathematical tripos at Cambridge University. Henceforth the examinations at Cambridge for the mathematicat tripos will be carried on very much as they exist at Oxford. We shall still hear of the "double first," but the senior wrangler is no more.

Brooklyn, June 23.

BROOKLYN, June 23. Hall Roomers Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent issue of THE SUN appeared a communication from me containing some reflections upon my observations of many callow young women who entertain erroneous impressions of men, which are based upon the superficial estimate of agreeable exteriors. A. Iden dissents in facetious and scornful terms. tury mark, pronounces me to be a bachelor, states that "I confess to be the possessor of a hall room and implies that women in general have had suffi-cient discernment to ignore me.

It is a matter of small concern to the readers of

THE SUN what he or I think, but perhaps it may indulge me a little space for a reply. In no part of my communication did I encompass all women in my estimate, my references being an indefinite specification of "some." I did not confess to be the possessor of a hall room, but will now make the trank admission that I possess eight hall rooms in two houses, that I own. The acquirement of such, and other property, is in part attributable to the possession of a wife for over twenty years, who is free from all extravagance and misconceptions and is the very best fellow on earth.

Having truthfully disposed of Mr. Iden's im petuous inferences, permit me to remind him that Shakespeare, Addison, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Abraham Lincoln and scores of others of imperishable fame lived in hovels and garrets, and that Jesus Christ was born in a stable, followed carpentry, and on the foundation of His teaching civilized humanity is baptized, weeded

There is no valid reason for the belief without positive knowledge that an occupant of a hall room is inferior in conduct or thought to Mr. Iden or me, and his contemptuous reference to such tenantry BROOBLYN, June 24.

A Citizen of Paterson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Paterson has a citizen who is worth more than all the "muck rom the Passale to Hades. inseesses every virtue that challenges the



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